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AND

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No. 1.

THE WASHINGTON EVACUATION MEDAL.

THE gold Medal commemorative of the Evacuation of Boston, became the property of George Steptoe Washington, the son of Samuel Washington, who was the General's elder brother. The next owner of the medal was Dr. Samuel Walter Washington, eldest son of George Steptoe Washington. On the decease of the doctor at Hasewood, Virginia, in 1831, his widow became possessed of the relic. She had given it to her only son, George Lafayette Washington, who had married the daughter of her brother, the Rev. Dr. John B. Clemson of Claymont, Delaware. On the recent decease of George Lafayette Washington, the medal became the property of his widow, Mrs. Ann Bull Washington, from whom with proper certificates and vouchers, by the generous co-operation of fifty citizens of Boston, it has now been secured to the permanent ownership of that city, with which it is so gratefully identified, and has been deposited in the Public Library.

Thus it appears that the medal has been transmitted through the descendants, in successive generations, of General Washington's elder brother. They have fully appreciated its intrinsic and symbolic value, and have anxiously taken care for its safety under the risks and perils which have attended its preservation. It is, in itself, a most beautiful and perfect specimen of workmanship of the die and mint, and is without a blemish or any perceptible wear of its sharp outlines. During our civil war its owner, George Lafayette Washington, was residing eleven miles from Harper's Ferry, on the main route to Winchester, where the belligerents held alternate possession. The medal, in its original case of green seal-skin, lined with velvet, was enveloped in wool, and, deposited in a box, was buried in the dry cellar of a venerable mansion where General Washington usually spent many months of the genial portion of the year. The original case, which fell into decay by this exposure, accompanies the medal in its present repository.

The successive owners of this precious heirloom have often been solicited to part with it by private importunity, or for public institutions, but have always declined to do so, having in view that if ever it passed out of their hands it should be to find its resting-place in the City of Boston. The losses to which its owners were subjected during the late war, concurring with the

interest of the occasion of the centennial day which it commemorated, combined to induce the measures which have had such a felicitous result.

A member of the Washington family residing in Texas, being aware of the willingness of his kinswoman in Delaware to part with the medal, on the conditions just referred to, addressed a letter, on the 6th of last December, to his Honor, Mayor Cobb, making proposals to bring about the intended object. As the Mayor did not judge it expedient to propose any official action to the city government, he consulted with the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop on the subject, who immediately prepared a subscription paper, which he, with the hearty co-operation of the Mayor and of ex-Mayor the Hon. Otis Norcross, succeeded in having filled to the necessary amount.

While this measure was in progress the Rev. Dr. Clemson, the uncle of the late George Lafayette Washington, and the father of his widow, Mrs. Ann Bull Washington, not being aware of the facts just stated, on February 22, 1876, addressed a letter to the Hon. John C. Park of this city, opening a direct communication between the owner of the medal and those who were interested in its transfer. In this letter Dr. Clemson writes: "I might state that the medal was verbally purchased by Governor Andrew of your State, and on this honored day [the birthday of Washington] was to have been presented to your citizens. But his premature death prevented the consummation."

This medal, of which a description has been given in the pages of the *Journal*, was the only gold medal given by Congress to General Washington. Between the date of March 25, 1776, when this gift was bestowed by a resolve of Congress, and the year 1786, by votes of the same body, a series of ten more gold medals was struck at the Paris mint, commemorative of the great events and the great men of the War of the Revolution. The French Government presented a set of these in silver, including also one in the same metal, of that which had been given to him in gold, to General Washington. It is asserted that they were prepared substantially under the direction of Lafayette.* This series of eleven, known as the "Washington Medals," on the decease of the childless General, were disposed of with similar treasures under the direction of his administrator, Judge Bushrod Washington, among the heirs-at-law. They afterwards came into the possession of the Hon. Daniel Webster, and, soon after his decease, into the hands of his friend, the Hon. Peter Harvey of Boston. This gentleman, in April, 1874, most generously bestowed them upon the Massachusetts Historical Society, in whose cabinet they are now gratefully treasured. Thus all these "Washington Medals" are now in the city of Boston.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, March 20, 1876, the following communication was received:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, March 20, 1876.

TO THE HONORABLE THE CITY COUNCIL:—

Gentlemen,—It affords me much pleasure to inform you that the gold medal presented to General George Washington by the American Congress in 1776, commemorative of the evacuation of Boston by the British troops, was recently purchased of the

* A full account of these various Medals appeared in the *Journal* for October, 1874, (Vol. IX, pp. 27-31,) with an additional article, showing on the authority of Hon. David Humphreys, that although the preparation of this interesting series has been attributed to Lafayette,

yet that those for Wayne, De Fleury and Steward were prepared under the direction of Dr. Benjamin Franklin. The others are said by Wyatt to have been "executed under the direction of Thomas Jefferson."

Washington family by a few of our citizens, to be given by them to the City of Boston and preserved in the Boston Public Library. This most valuable relic, so peculiarly interesting to Boston as commemorating the most important event in her history, has been placed in my hands, and by me transferred to the Trustees of the Public Library, in whose custody it is to remain, in accordance with the wishes of the donors. A copy of the subscription list, with the preamble stating the object of the subscription, is inclosed herewith.

SAMUEL C. COBB, *Mayor*.

The large gold medal presented to Washington, by Congress, for his services in expelling the British forces from Boston on the 17th of March, 1776, having remained in the Washington family for a hundred years, is now, owing to the circumstances of its immediate owner, privately offered for sale. The undersigned, feeling deeply that such a memorial should be among the most cherished treasures of our city, and should certainly go nowhere else, hereby agree to be responsible to an amount not exceeding one hundred dollars each, for the purchase of the medal, to be presented to the City of Boston, and preserved forever in the Boston Public Library.

Robert C. Winthrop,
John Amory Lowell,
W. Amory,
John L. Gardner,
Samuel C. Cobb,
Robert M. Mason,
Charles Francis Adams,
Otis Norcross,
N. Thayer,
Cora F. Shaw,
Martin Brimmer,
William Gaston,
Edward Austin,
Abbott Lawrence,
H. P. Kidder,
James Parker,
H. H. Hunnewell,

S. D. Warren,
Nathaniel J. Bradlee,
J. Ingersoll Bowditch,
Henry L. Pierce,
T. G. Appleton,
William Appleton,
William Endicott, Jr.,
Charles Faulkner,
Henry Lee,
William S. Appleton,
Mary Brewer,
C. A. Brewer,
George C. Richardson,
Amos A. Lawrence,
Eben D. Jordan,
Walter Hastings,
J. Huntington Wolcott,

George W. Wales,
E. R. Mudge,
William W. Tucker,
Henry G. Denny,
James L. Little,
P. C. Brooks,
Sidney Brooks,
Isaac Thacher,
Henry A. Whitney,
Richard C. Greenleaf,
Thomas Wigglesworth,
Alvah A. Burrage,
Alexander H. Rice,
James Davis,
E. B. Bigelow,
Charles Whitney.

December, 1875.

CANADIAN NUMISMATICS.

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

[Continued from VOL. XIV, p. 99.]

Group E. Wreath of eighteen leaves with bow.

LXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to LXIV. Bow to the right, with ends of ribbon to the right and left. Bouquet has to the left two maple leaves, two thistles, two blades, and one ear. To the right four rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and two ears.

Rev. Similar to LXXI, but with a bow, at either side of which is a berry. The right hand angle of the bow is more acute and points upwards. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Neither obverse nor reverse of this coin reappear under other combinations. The bouquet shows less botanical variety; the rose, thistle, maple, and wheat, alone being represented, while the shamrock of Ireland and other accessories are omitted.

LXXVIII. *Obv.* Same as LXV.

Rev. Similar to the last, but the bow is smaller and forms an equilateral triangle. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This obverse, which recurs here for the third time, represents the three commonest varieties of the *Un Sou* tokens. The die, showing less evidence of wear, indicates that LXXIII must have been struck at a later time than the one under description.

LXXIX. *Obv.* Same as LXXIV.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Another common obverse, twice repeated. The design resembles the last, and it requires care in separating it.

LXXX. *Obv.* Similar to LXXIV. The bouquet has to the left two shamrocks, four maple leaves, two thistles, three blades, and one ear. To the right three shamrocks, four rose leaves, one rose, one ear, and one blade.

Rev. Same as LXXVIII. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This very closely resembles the last. So closely is the design followed, that it is only by examining the detail that the difference can be noted. It is the only combination with this obverse.

LXXXI. *Obv.* Same as LXVI.

Rev. Same as LXXVIII. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

This reverse has been used here with its fourth obverse. It is by far the most common, as the three former varieties form the bulk of the Un Sou tokens that for a long time made up no small part of our copper circulation.

LXXXII. *Obv.* Same as LXVI.

Rev. Similar to LXXVII, but the bow is much smaller and without the accompanying berries. The leaves on either side of it point almost straight upward, approaching close to the word "sou." Copper. Size 27 m. C.

We have thus four coins bearing this obverse, and as this is the only variety in which the crack is wanting, it may be considered the original. Those with different reverses form mules with other obverses. It is a connecting link in its numerous cross relationships with most of those previously described, showing that with the exception of LIX, LX, LXX, LXXV, LXXVI, and LXXVII, all these tokens have been issued from the same "Mint," and through the relationship of the Duseman token, we may safely locate that Mint at Belleville, N. J.

LXXXIII. *Obv.* Similar to LXVII. To the left two shamrocks, two maple leaves, two thistles, one blade, and one ear. To the right six rose leaves, one rose, three blades, and two ears.

Rev. Similar to LXXVII, but without the berries on either side of the bow. The bow is smaller. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The relationship among so many of those previously described does not extend to this and those that follow. They form themselves into one or two family groups, indicating no doubt different places of mintage.

LXXXIV. *Obv.* AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE BAS CANADA. The bouquet is entirely different, and the leaves are heavier. Bow to the left, one end of the ribbon to the right. To the left three shamrocks, five rose leaves, one rose, three blades and one ear. To the right two thistle leaves, two thistles, one maple leaf, three blades, and one ear.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 3.

Where there is a difference in the punctuation I repeat the inscription, as that seems the best way to describe such differences.

LXXXV. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. Similar to LXXXIII. The right hand angle of the bow is not so pointed, and the right side is somewhat curved. The leaves also are closer to the stem. Copper. Size 27. R 2.

The design appearing on the obverse of these two pieces is altogether different from those of the preceding, and is the same as that belonging to one of the Banque du Peuple tokens.

LXXXVI. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Bow to the right, two ends of ribbon to the left. The bouquet has to the left one shamrock, two maple leaves, two thistles, three blades, one rose leaf, and two ears. To the right one shamrock, three rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and one ear.

Rev. Same as the last.

Sometimes rudimentary wheat blades appear within the bouquet, but they are so small as to escape observation except in uncirculated specimens. For instance, if all the blades appearing in this specimen were enumerated, the number to the left would be five instead of three. Two smaller ones appear indistinctly in the centre of the bouquet.

LXXXVII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Bow to the right, two ends of ribbon to the left. The bouquet has to the left three maple leaves, two thistles, three blades, and one ear. To the right two shamrocks, four rose leaves, one rose, two blades, and one ear.

Rev. Same as LXXXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

This reverse recurs with four different obverses, three of which do not appear in any other combination. As it shows no signs of wear in any of the varieties, the issue from these dies could not have been very extensive.

LXXXVIII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend to the right and left. The bouquet has to the left two thistle leaves, two thistles, three blades, one shamrock, and one ear. To the right five rose leaves, five blades, one rose, and one ear.

Rev. Same as LXXXV. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The leaves here rendered thistle leaves do not differ materially from those previously described as oak leaves; but the points of the leaves have so much the appearance of spines that thistle leaves seem to be more probably intended.

Group F. With twenty leaves in wreath.

LXXXIX. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Bow to left, two ends of the ribbon to the right. The bouquet has to the left two thistle leaves, two thistles, one maple leaf, one blade, and one ear. To the right two shamrocks, five rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and one ear.

Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of twenty leaves, an equal number on either side. The wreath is tied with a small triangular bow, and within the wreath UN SOU Copper. Size 27 m. C.

A common variety, not easily distinguished at first glance from some members of the eighteen-leaved group.

XC. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend to the right and left. The bouquet has to the left two thistle leaves, two thistles, four blades, one shamrock, and one ear. To the right six rose leaves, one rose, one shamrock, three blades, and one ear.

Rev. Similar to the last, but the bow is much larger and heavier. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

There are only two varieties of the twenty-leaved reverses, and each of these have distinct obverses, which obverses, while closely resembling some of those of the eighteen-leaved group, form no crosses with other reverses, indicating that they are the work of a different artist.

Group G. With thirty-two leaves in wreath.

XCI. *Obv.* Similar to LXI, the ends of the ribbon extending to either side of the bouquet. To the left two thistle leaves, two rose leaves, two thistles, four blades, and one ear. To the right five rose leaves, one rose, two blades, one shamrock, and one ear.

Rev. TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of thirty-two leaves tied with a large, heavy bow. The leaves are much narrower and are equally divided as to sides. Within the wreath UN SOU Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

This *son* differs considerably from all varieties heretofore described. The art displayed thereon is of a higher order and the delineation more delicate, showing that it and those that follow are from the hands of a different coiner. The style would indicate Birmingham as the place of mintage.

XCII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. Ribbon to the right and left; the bouquet has to the left two shamrocks, two thistle leaves, one thistle, one blade, and one ear. To the right three rose leaves, one rose, one blade, one bud, and two ears.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

There is no doubt as to the term thistle leaves in this case being the proper one, for they are much longer than the last, and the thistle larger.

XCIII. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend to either side of the bouquet. To the left three shamrocks, one thistle leaf, one thistle, three blades, and one ear. To the right six rose leaves, one rose, one blade, and two ears.

Rev. Same as XCI. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

There is a small semicircular crack touching the highest ear in the bouquet. This reverse forms, like that of LXXXV, a group of four; three of which are peculiar to itself, and the fourth connecting it with the Bank of Montreal issue.

XCIV. *Obv.* TRADE & AGRICULTURE LOWER CANADA. The ends of the ribbon are somewhat curved to the right and left; the bow to the left. The bouquet has to the left two shamrocks, five rose leaves, two buds, one rose, one oak leaf, (?) one thistle, and two ears. To the right two shamrocks, seven rose leaves, one maple leaf, one rose, two buds, one thistle, and one ear.

Rev. Same as XCI. Copper. Size 27 m. R 1.

I have some doubts as to the proper definition of what I have classed as an oak leaf. As it is too long for the maple, I know of no other term than oak that will suit. There is another leaf likely to puzzle collectors, a rose leaf just under the ear to the right; it is shown almost in profile, and when the coin is slightly rubbed seems to form part of the ear. This obverse is the same as that appearing on the Bank of Montreal "*Un Sous*" tokens.

Group H. More than thirty leaves in wreath.

XCV. *Obv.* Same as XCIII.

Rev. Similar to XCI, but with the smaller bow and forty leaves in wreath, eighteen of which are to the left and twenty-two to the right. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The crack appears in this piece also, but not so deep as in XCIII. These cracks, although in a number of instances disfiguring the coins, serve to point out their relative date. In this instance, the one under description is undoubtedly the earlier.

XCVI. *Obv.* Similar to LXI. The ends of the ribbon extend some distance to the right and left of the bouquet, almost touching the inscription. To the left two shamrocks, three smaller leaves, two thistle leaves, one thistle, two blades, one ear, and one stalk with three leaves. To the right one stalk with three leaves, eight rose leaves, one rose, one smaller leaf, and one ear.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

The relief on this variety is very low, and the specimen under examination is not well struck up, so that it is difficult to give a correct enumeration of the leaves. The second thistle leaf is almost invisible; in some specimens it does not appear at all. The rose leaf under the rose could not be distinguished in poorer specimens; collectors will therefore look to the general outline in assigning this and other pieces, with similar imperfections, to their proper place in their cabinets. New varieties are constantly being reported by enthusiastic collectors, the only distinguishing feature of which is the absence of some of the finer lines, owing to careless striking.

XCVII. *Obv.* Same as XCIV.

Rev. BANK TOKEN MONTREAL Wreath of twenty-one laurel leaves to the left, and long slender leaves to the right, tied by a small double bow. Within the wreath UN | SOUS Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The occurrence of the plural in *Sous* is an error arising in the first instance from a carelessly written or from an incorrect reading of a hurried order. The dies were executed in Birmingham, and the slowness of travel in those days allowed no time for the submission of a design for correction, hence the perpetration of so glaring an error.

XCVIII. *Obv.* As the last, but the stems are much heavier, especially that of the lower rose bud to the left.

Rev. Same as the last. Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The heavy stems would seem to indicate that this piece is from an old die retouched. No artist capable of engraving such a handsomely proportioned bouquet would be guilty of these *stiff*, unnatural lines. Of the last token there are many specimens in which the finer lines are very faint, while in some of the later struck ones they are altogether wanting. We may therefore infer, that the dies having become worn after an extensive coinage, were touched up by an inferior hand for a fresh issue.

Group I. Bank Issues.

XCIX. *Obv.* Same as the last.

Rev. BANK OF MONTREAL TOKEN Wreath similar to XCVII, with slight variations as to arrangement of leaves. Within the wreath UN SOUS Copper. Size 27 m. C.

Between the years 1835 and 1838 the issue of private tokens was so abundant, that they formed the bulk of our circulating medium. Traders, in making up their cash at the close of a busy day, would often have from twenty to fifty dollars of this kind of change to count. This redundancy of copper coin proved such an intolerable nuisance, that the government had to interfere, and in 1838 an "Ordinance of Special Council" was passed, from which I make the following extracts:—

"Whereas, great frauds have been produced upon the inhabitants of this province by evil disposed persons who have imported into the same or manufactured therein spurious copper or brass coin or tokens for the purpose of passing them for a much higher value than they are intrinsically worth, be it enacted" "That no person shall utter, tender or offer in payment any copper or brass coin other than the lawful coin of the United Kingdom, or the tokens of some one of the chartered banks of this province, or of the *Banque du Peuple* at the city of Montreal, or American cents, or such coins or tokens as have been lawfully imported into this province."

From this we can understand that those issued by the Bank of Montreal had all the authority of a government coinage, and for a time these Bank Tokens formed our only copper currency. As they so closely resembled the unauthorized *Un Sou* tokens, some distinguishing mark was necessary, and strangely enough the mistaken use of the plural *s* and not the name of the bank was the mark pitched upon by the unsophisticated *habitants*.

There is little doubt that Nos. XCVII and XCVIII were unauthorized, as the name of the bank is wanting. In every other particular the resemblance is perfect. The recurrence of the plural *sous* was no doubt intentional, that the unsuspecting might by the presence of this "mint mark" be gulled into receiving the coin with equal confidence with the genuine.* Notwithstanding that the Order of 1838 was confirmed in 1839, and that an Act of a similar nature was passed by the Parliament of the united province in 1842, and again repeated in 1869, these private tokens still continued to circulate freely until they were called in by the government in 1871. In the district around Quebec they still form the bulk of the copper change.

C. *Obv.* Same as XCVII.

Rev. As the last, but there are only twenty leaves to the left of the wreath. The stem of the wreath comes closer to the N in TOKEN. The letters, and especially the M in MONTREAL are more regular. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

While there is an uncertainty as to whether the obverse of this variety is different from that of the last, there can be no doubt that the reverse is not only distinct but that it was executed by a different artist. Another and inferior set of punches must have been used in sinking the letters. According to some collectors, there are one or two other varieties of this and of the three former pieces, but as they appear to be specimens struck from dies in a more or less dilapidated condition, I refrain from enumerating them here.

CI. *Obv.* Same as LXXIV.

Rev. BANQUE DU PEUPLE MONTREAL A wreath of twenty-four maple leaves tied with a bow. Within the wreath UN | SOU Copper. Size 27 m. C.

The planchet is thicker than in the ordinary varieties and the edge also is finely milled. If this *Un Sou* did not occur with two different reverses belonging to the unauthorized series, I would assign it to an entirely different place of mintage. While to some extent accounting for the number of crosses in the series by the destruction of the dies through rude appliances and careless manipulations, this does not appear sufficient in every case; as in the present instance, where the dies are evidently from the hands of different artists. The idea is that a number of these dies were brought into the city to evade the difficulty of Custom House interference with importations of "spurious" coin, and when the owner of a pair of dies gave an order, the obverse and reverse were chosen, with which to execute the order, from the collection without reference to ownership.

CII. *Obv.* ★ AGRICULTURE & COMMERCE ★ BAS-CANADA. Bouquet tied with bows and ends of the ribbon to right and left. To the left a sprig with three groups of three small leaves, three rose leaves, one rose, one bud, one blade, and one ear. To the right one large maple leaf and one in profile, one thistle, one rose leaf, two blades, and one ear.

Rev. BANQUE DU PEUPLE MONTREAL A wreath of five large maple leaves. Within the wreath UN SOU. To the left of the wreath is a star ★ and to the right is what is claimed to be the Phrygian cap of liberty. Copper. Size 27 m. R 2.

* In a newspaper of that time, there is an item cautioning people from receiving counterfeit copper tokens, — imitations of those issued by the Bank of Montreal. The

caution is similar to what we sometimes notice when spurious hundred dollar bills are afloat.

The edge is coarsely milled, and the letters are cut with the graver instead of having been sunk by punches. The bank still retains possession of the dies. They were executed by an engraver of the name of J. Arnault, who also prepared the dies for the Molson Token, and the first mentioned (LIX) of this series. Having migrated from France, he was no doubt filled with republican principles, and sympathized with those visionary schemes of the sons of liberty that culminated in the rebellion. We may therefore attribute the appearance of what has given it the name of the Rebellion Token to this sympathy on his part, rather than to any authority received from the officers of the bank.* Soon after its appearance, these dreadful emblems of independence and annexation were discovered by the argus eye of a newspaper reporter, and a cry was raised which prevented any further issue of the condemned coin. Mr. Arnault had, it is said, appliances for turning out two thousand coppers per day. But of this particular coin he could not have struck many, as, although not rare, they cannot have had an extensive circulation.

[To be continued.]

R. W. M^cLACHLAN.

WOODWARD'S COIN SALES.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics:

IN compliance with your request for a list of my various Coin Sales in Boston and elsewhere, I beg to hand you the following. It will be observed that thirty of the sales are consecutively numbered and that four are preceded by letters A, B, C and D. To those so distinguished I only made contributions of greater or less importance; on the contrary the numbered ones were exclusively my own. To relieve the dryness of a mere catalogue I have added a few little particulars, which, I trust, will interest some readers, though it may be that I have thereby only increased the *aridity* which I have sought to abate.

W. ELLIOT WOODWARD.

A. Boston, Leonard & Co., June 27, 1860. 721 lots. \$70.64.

This first venture was a consignment to a parcel sale by Mr. Leonard, the above amount representing the value of the consignment only.

I. Boston, Leonard & Co., July 31, 1860. 590 lots. \$200.57.

Like the last a parcel sale, belonging to several owners.

II. Boston, Leonard & Co., Oct. 23, 1860. 1,222 lots. \$240.53.

A large number of pieces at this sale were withdrawn by the owner, and many more were passed by the auctioneer. Had the sale been properly conducted the sum realized would have been much greater.

III. Boston, Leonard & Co., Jan. 8, 1861. 702 lots. \$177.55.

Here ended a series of failures, all owing to neglect and stupid mismanagement, and here ended, practically, the coin business at auction in Boston for many years. The success of recent sales, and the well-known fact that many of the best buyers at auction are Boston collectors, goes far to show that had proper attention been given to these sales, this city might at least have divided the business with New York.

IV. New York, Bangs, Merwin & Co., Nov. 11-14, 1862. 1,908 lots. \$3,751.43.

* Since the above was written I have learned that one of the clerks in the bank was an active member of the revolutionary committee. He also may have had some influence in adopting the republican devices.

The collection of Rev. J. M. Finotti, and No. 1 of the semi-annual series. Catalogue subsequently issued with printed prices, and on large paper.

V. New York, Bangs & Co., April 28, May 1, 1863. 2,569 lots. \$4,024.66.

Made up of selections from the cabinets of Messrs. Jeremiah Colburn, J. M. Finotti, Augustine Shurtleff, Edward M. Field and Henry M. Brooks,—exclusively American. Catalogue published with printed prices, also on larger paper. No. 2 of the semi-annual series.

B. New York, Bangs, Merwin & Co., March 24-27, 1863. 1,627 lots. \$1,959.62.

The collection of Mr. Henry A. Smith. Catalogue made and sale managed by Mr. W. H. Strobbridge. The writer's interest represented by a consignment of valuable pieces.

VI. New York, Bangs, Merwin & Co., Oct. 20-24, 1863. 3,202 lots. \$4,752.77.

The leading feature in the sale was the entire Greek, Roman and English collection of Mr. Jeremiah Colburn, a catalogue of which was separately printed, with prices. The entire catalogue was also issued after the sale with printed prices, on large and small paper. No. 3 of the semi-annual series.

VII. Providence, F. J. Sheldon, Dec. 23, 1863. 504 lots. \$304.08.

This little sale was made at the request of many collectors in Providence, was well attended, and perfectly satisfactory in its results.

VIII. Providence, F. J. Sheldon, March 30, 1864. 574 lots. \$589.96.

Second sale in Providence, and like the first entirely successful.

IX. New York, J. E. Cooley, May 17-21, 1864. 3,122 lots. \$13,010.60.

The numismatic collection of Mr. John F. McCoy, and the writer's collection of Coin Catalogues and other pamphlets, &c., relating to American Coins. With one exception the largest auction sale of coins ever made in the country, and with scarcely an exception the finest collection of American coins ever offered. The addenda of only nine lots realized \$253.01. Of the catalogues a few copies were printed on large paper. Of the semi-annual series this was No. 4. An addendum to this sale by Mr. C. Wyllys Betts comprised the most remarkable series of fabrications ever made here, which, though issued without any fraudulent intent, have caused collectors in the past, and probably will cause them in the future, no end of trouble.

X. New York, Oct. 18-22, 1864. 2,942 lots. \$9,780.16.

Selected specimens from the collections of Messrs. Levick, Emery, Ilsley and Abbey. A few catalogues printed on large paper. No. 5 of the semi-annual series.

XI. New York, Cooley & Co., March 20-25, 1865. 3,834 lots. \$12,524.66.

Comprised most of the best coins from five celebrated collections, of the aggregate value of about \$30,000. The collections were purchased from Messrs. Bertch, Bache, Lightbody, Lilliendahl and Watson. The Bache collection which had lain unknown in Brooklyn for some thirty years, contained many pieces of the highest rarity, obtained by Mr. Bache in this country and Europe before American coins had attracted much attention. The Lightbody collection probably contained a larger proportion of high cost

pieces than any other ever sold here. Of the catalogue fifteen copies were printed on large paper, and but a small edition for the sale. It is now really rare. Of the semi-annual series the 6th.

XII. New York, J. E. Cooley, Dec. 19-23, 1865. 2,078 lots. \$4,251.06.

A choice assortment made up from some fifteen or more collections then in stock. Ten catalogues printed on large paper. Like the sixth of the series the catalogue is out of print and rare. The seventh of the semi-annuals.

XIII. New York, J. E. Cooley, Feb. 27, March 1, 1866. 1,745 lots. \$1,431.40.

The collection of Mr. Robert B. Chambers of Providence, R. I., which, though of moderate extent, contained some most desirable pieces. The catalogue has long been very scarce. Not numbered in the semi-annual series.

XIV. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., April 24-27, 1866. 2,340 lots. \$3,331.79.

The collection of Mr. Francis S. Hoffman of New York, chiefly American, and comprising many examples of surpassing fineness. Catalogues issued in ordinary form, and fifteen on large paper. Out of print and rare. The last issue of large paper catalogues in the series. No. 8 of the semi-annuals.

XV. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Dec. 10-12, 1866. 2,163 lots. \$1,525.93.

Sale made for account of the owners, Messrs. A. V. Jencks and George T. Paine of Providence. Catalogues, like several of the preceding, now seldom met with.

XVI. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., April 18-20, 1867. 1,647 lots, and an additional catalogue of 68 lots. \$1,740.90.

The additional catalogue comprised a fine selection of European medals relating to America, some of which have seldom, if ever, appeared in sales since. No. 9 of the semi-annuals.

XVII. New York, Leavitt, Strebeigh & Co., Oct. 28, Nov. 2, 1867. 3,349 lots. \$13,285.70.

The collection of Joseph J. Mickley, which needs no introduction to the American numismatist. The catalogue comprised all of the American portion except the gold, which was sold to Mr. Appleton. The early English and Anglo-Saxon coins were sold to Mr. Medlicott and the English Tokens to Mr. Nichols. The entire collection brought about \$17,000, and had the sale taken place three or four years earlier and before Mr. Mickley was robbed of some \$2,000 worth of his best foreign pieces, it would, without doubt have amounted to more than \$25,000. This sale closed the semi-annual series of which it was the 10th. Whenever offered the catalogues command a very high price, as few were printed, and they are eagerly sought for.

C. New York, G. A. Leavitt & Co., Dec. 5-7, 1871. 1,356 lots. \$6,241.50.

The well-known collection of Dr. Charles Clay of Manchester, England. Catalogued and sold by Mr. W. H. Stobridge. Nos. 1104 to 1228 contributed by the writer.

XVIII. New York, Leavitt & Co., Feb. 23-26, 1874. 1,852 lots. \$2,680.12.

The catalogue for this sale was written by Mr. W. H. Strobridge, and the sale was under his direction. It comprised not only coins, but a great variety of other things selected from the owner's stock.

XIX. New York, Bangs & Co., Nov. 11-16, 1878. 4,208 lots. \$3,902.53.

Mr. Henry W. Holland's collection of coins and medals, principally the latter, with Mr. Chadbourne's collection of store cards, &c.

XX. New York, Geo. A. Leavitt & Co., Nov. 18, 1878. 562 lots, numbered continuously with the preceding. \$494.05.

Harlow E. Woodward's collection, comprising coins and curiosities.

D. Boston, C. F. Libbie, Jan. 22-23, 1879. 300 lots. \$130.39.

A book sale. The library of Joel Munsell, late of Albany. A consignment of coins, medals, mound-builders' pottery, &c., sold on the second day.

XXI. New York, Bangs & Co., March 31, April 2, 1879. 2,359 lots. \$1,344.53.

The collection of W. H. Bowdoin, late of Springfield, Mass., remarkable chiefly for what it lacked.

XXII. Boston, C. F. Libbie, June 10, 1879. 690 lots. \$400.61.

A little selection of coins, fractional currency, Indian relics, mound pottery, &c.

XXIII. New York, Bangs & Co., Sept. 29, Oct. 1, 1879. 1,962 lots. \$3,224.76.

The collection of Mr. Geo. W. Pratt, late of Boston. Remarkable for the number and beauty of the American and foreign gold coins.

XXIV. Boston, Sullivan Brothers & Libbie, Oct. 15-16, 1879. 1,133 lots. \$1,007.91.

The collection of Mr. John Robinson of Salem, who placed so modest an estimate on his coins that they realized some 15 or 20 per cent. above his figures after paying all expenses. By far the best sale ever held in Boston, both as to quality of pieces and prices brought.

XXV. New York, Bangs & Co., Dec. 16-19, 1879. 2,971 lots. \$1,792.84.

Comprised nearly all of four collections, those of Messrs. Pecker, Gerdt, Mason and Truesdel, with an assortment of currency and stone relics.

XXVI. Boston, Sullivan Brothers & Libbie, Jan. 27-28, 1880. 1,126 lots. \$579.35.

Principally a selection from the miscellaneous stock of Mr. Ferguson Haines of Biddeford, Maine, whose splendid private collection will be offered at auction by the writer in September next. The catalogue will probably be the 31st of this series.

XXVII. New York, Bangs & Co., March 9-12, 1880. 2,941 lots. \$2,187.51.

Comprised the collections of Messrs. J. O. Emery and G. H. Loomis, with selections from the cabinet of Mr. Robert Taylor of Baltimore. A most noticeable feature

of this sale was the low price at which Washington and political medals went—a line of Washingtons known to be unique in silver, brought scarcely their value as metal, and the early politicals were simply thrown away.

XXVIII. New York, Bangs & Co., May 6-7, 1880. 1,449 lots.

Dr. Gideon N. Searing, late of Hempstead, New York, was the former owner of these coins which were sold by order of his executor, Mr. Charles A. Searing. Returns of the sale not at hand at the date of this writing, but prices were entirely satisfactory.

XXIX. New York, Bangs & Co., June 17-18, 1880. 723 lots.

It was intended that this sale, which was miscellaneous in character, should follow No. 28 on the succeeding day, but it could not be compressed into a single day, neither could it be got ready in season, hence it was out of order as to number, and followed in its date No. 30.

XXX. New York, Bangs & Co., June 14-16, 1880. 2,005 lots.

The choice Colonial Collection of Mr. W. T. Curtis of Portland, Maine, with additions from the cabinet of Mr. Ferguson Haines, of Biddeford, Maine. The catalogues Nos. 29 and 30, have now been distributed, but this article goes to press prior to the sale, hence the incompleteness of the record.

Of all catalogues from No. 19 inclusive, a few copies have been printed on extra heavy, tinted, or laid paper, sewed, exclusively for collectors. A feature of most of the recent sales of this series which has met with general approval, is the introduction of lines of Fractional Currency and Stone Relics; in the latter, particularly, the interest is wide-spread and increasing.

COIN OF PAULUS EMILIUS.

Editors American Journal of Numismatics :

I have just procured the following coin, which suggests an inquiry :—

Obv. PAVLLVS. LEPIDVS. CONCORDIA. Diademed and veiled head of Concordia to right. *Rev.* TER. PAVLLVS. Paulus Æmilius placing trophies on the trunk of a tree; to the left are Perseus and his two sons, with their hands tied behind them.

In looking up its history, I find that Boutkowski, *Dictionnaire Numismatique*, says: "The legend, TER PAVLLVS, does not seem to refer to the third triumph of Paulus Æmilius, a triumph which unfortunately is not mentioned by any of the classical writers, such as Plutarch, Livy and Aurelius Victor, for they only mention two triumphs. In consequence, this legend is very difficult to explain, the more so that it is in contradiction of historical facts."

But upon referring to Vaillant, *Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanorum*, I find: "Vox TER, id est quod Lucius ter triumpharet, ut est in antiquo mannore,

L. AEMILIVS.	L. F.	PAVLLVS.
COS. II.	CENS.	AVGVR.
TRIUMPHAVIT		TER.

Can any one give further information upon the legend or inscription? If there is such an inscription, would not that and the coin be the best evidence?

Decorah, Iowa.

E. W. H.

THE ROMAN STANDARDS,

WITH SOME NOTICES OF THE TESTIMONY OF COINS TO THEIR DEVICES.

UPON the reverse of a denarius of Augustus Cæsar we find the inscription *SIGNIS RECEPTIS* S. P. Q. R. around a blank shield surrounded by a legionary ensign and eagle. This is a historical coin. When the Cantabrian war was ended, Augustus began his preparations for a campaign against the Parthians. But Phraates, their King, hearing of the impending danger, and unwilling to become involved in hostilities with Rome, sued for peace, offering to restore the standards and military ensigns captured from Crassus and Marc Antony, and to permit all Romans who were held as prisoners to return to their homes, if they should so desire. This offer Augustus was very glad to accept. The ultimate end of a campaign, if successful, would have been but the recovery of the standards and the prisoners, only to have been accomplished by bloodshed and hardships. When the result was attained by peace negotiations, the glory was as great, if not even greater, while the actual trouble was slight and the risk infinitesimal. Augustus, therefore, took great credit to himself for his bloodless victory, and plumed himself upon the accomplishment; he issued other denarii bearing memorials of this event, which we also find commemorated upon those of the families *Aquilia*, *Caninia*, *Durmia*, and *Petronia*.

Upon the coins of later Emperors we find references to other recoveries of standards which had been lost by the Romans in battle against the Germans, Parthians, Sarmatians, and others. Tacitus narrates at considerable length the circumstances attending the restoration of the eagles which had been captured by Arminius from the legions of Varus.

The loss of standards and military insignia has always been considered, both in ancient and modern times, as the most ignominious and disgraceful event that could befall an enemy; and their recapture was the only means by which such a dishonor could be wiped out. The standard was the centre of the battle, and around it, then as now, the combat raged most fiercely and the field was most hotly contested.

We find in antiquity the use of standards coeval with the existence of armed and military bodies. Each tribe of the Israelites had its badge or cognizance under which it was marshalled for battle and civil purposes. Ephraim carried a steer; Benjamin, a wolf; Judah, a lion, &c. The Athenians used the owl; the Thebans, the sphynx; and other Grecian nations adopted various standards.

By the raising or lowering of the insignia the march and manœuvres of bodies of men were directed; when upraised in the air, it was a signal to attack, when lowered, an order for retreat.

The eagle was a favorite symbol of sovereignty, as that bird was the companion of Jove, and the ruler over all birds; its boldness and rapacity well fitted it to be the chosen emblem of empire and of victory. Cyrus's special ensign was an eagle of gold fastened to a long spear; the other kingly insignia were of gold or silver, as the case happened. The eagle was the hieroglyphic symbol of the cities of Antioch, Emesus, Heliopolis, and Tyre, and appears in grandeur upon the coinage of the Ptolemies.

Among the attributes of royalty which the Tuscans once sent to Rome as a token of amity, was an eagle of ivory, and from that time forward the eagle was adopted by the Romans, and remained as one of the chief emblems of that nation during the existence of the Republic. The Roman eagle was of gold or silver, about the size of a pigeon, borne aloft upon the apex of a spear. Until the time of Cæsar it was perched upon thunderbolts, but these appendages he caused to be disused. The small size of the bird, while it in no wise interfered with its value as an ensign, very much facilitated its concealment in the event of a reverse happening to an army. In later times the eagle became a symbol of empire for other nations. It was used upon the seal of Otho, Emperor of Germany, and upon the coinage of Philip, King of France. The rulers of Prussia, Poland, Russia, Sardinia, Sicily, and Spain, and many barons, counts, and princes of the German Empire adopted it, and at the present time it is the cognizance of the United States of America, and appears as the badge of several European orders. The Roman eagle, made of gilt metal, and carried on a long staff, was chosen by Napoleon for his armies.

The double-headed eagle first appears among the Emperors of the East, and symbolized their dominion over both the Eastern and Western empires.

In modern times the most noted banner is the Oriflamme of France. This was originally presented by the Abbey of St. Denis to its feudal lord, whenever it was necessary for him to take the field for the protection of its rights and possessions. When Philip I. became the Lord Protector of the Abbey, it became his duty to bear this banner, which he carried with the royal armies. It subsequently became the standard of the kingdom, but since the time of Charles VII. it has never been carried in battle. The Oriflamme was a piece of red taffeta, (whence the name,) fixed

on a golden spear in the form of a banner, and cut into three points, each of which was adorned with tassels of green silk.

To return to the Romans. In addition to eagles, this nation used other standards. Romulus, on one occasion, being taken by surprise and having nothing better at hand, improvised an ensign composed of "a bottle of hay fastened to the top of a spear." In early times the Roman standards represented eagles, dragons, wolves, horses, minotaurs, and other animals. Marius abolished the use of all of these except the eagle, which survived as the typical emblem of the Roman armies, and their "conquering eagles" became an ordinary form of expression.

Pancirollus, in his history of things known to the ancients whose use has been lost to the moderns, states that the standards of the cavalry were square pieces of cloth of a sky-blue color, held aloft on the top of spears; the color being in honor of the god Neptune, who was fabled to have introduced the knowledge of the use of horses. The infantry carried a banner, "the color of a rose, because that flower springeth out of the earth and hath a fragrant smell." The application of this latter attribution does not seem entirely clear, for it is not at all likely that a battalion of modern infantry, after "springing out of the earth," either from a battle or a march, would resemble the attar of roses.

"According to Dio Cassius," continues Pancirollus, "some of these standards were four square of silver or gold, and were carried usually in an outer case of wood, to protect them from the effects of the weather. This was first invented by Caius Marius, and was afterwards used for the armies of the empire." Under the Roman Emperors the standards received ornamentation of various kinds,—dragons, silver balls, &c. Some of the standards are two right hands joined, in token of amity and concord in an army; a type which occurs not infrequently upon the imperial coinage.

The most famous, however, of all the Roman standards was the *Labarum*,* a word whose derivation has hitherto puzzled all researches; efforts have been made, but in vain, to connect it with all the known languages of the world. The standard itself was a long pike, intersected by a "transversal beam, from which hung down a silken veil curiously inwrought with the image of the reigning monarch and his children. The summit of the pike supported a crown of gold, which enclosed the mysterious monogram (Chi-Rho.) at once expressive of the figure of the cross and of the initial letters of the name of Christ. The custody of the *Labarum* was entrusted to a guard of fifty picked men,"† and to the banner itself a superstitious reverence was attached, growing out of its alleged divine origin. According to the story, Christ came to Constantine in a vision, after the appearance of the miraculous cross in the heavens, and ordered him to cause to be prepared a standard in imitation of the one which he had seen; that he should use it as a protection in his engagements with his enemies; that under its influence he should always be victorious. As soon as the day had dawned the Emperor arose and declared the vision that had manifested itself, and in obedience to its mandate he called together workers in gold and precious stones, and ordered them to fashion a banner patterned upon the description of the dream-sent standard.

So long as the Emperors of the East took the field themselves, the *Labarum* always accompanied them, but when, in later days, the monarchs of Constantinople became effeminate, the banner was put away, (to moulder as useless lumber,) in some one of the disused rooms of the palace.

Of all the species of ensigns and standards which were in use among the Romans, abundant examples have survived to the present day upon their coinage, the mere enumeration of which fills twelve quarto columns of Gusseme's *Diccionario*. Even then the learned author is forced to say, *Confieso que no es posible apurar todas las medallas en que se encuentran signos militares; porque es muy dilatado su nombre*. [That it is not possible to give the details of all the coins upon which military ensigns are figured, as their number is so extensive.]

A FRENCH antiquary has found the most ancient bronze statue known, in the collection of Egyptian antiquities recently gathered by M. Gustave Posno. It is almost identical in feature and workmanship with the famous sycamore wood statue in the Museum of Boulac, the port of Cairo, and which is contemporary with the fourth Egyptian dynasty—a period of some 3000 years before the Christian era.

* "Labarum, derived from *Labar*, i. e., *Insignia Lunaria*, from the lunette upon them. They consisted of a crescent, of a disk of metal, and of a chaplet of olive or laurel. The name was borrowed from some of the conquered nations, who had the same kind of military standard."—*Bryant Mythol.*, Vol. 3, p. 327, edit., 1807.

† Eusebius, Vit. Constant. cited in Gibbon.

THE PROFIT OF COLLECTING.

WE take the following article from a recent number of *The Art Amateur*, as showing the advantages of collecting from a somewhat different point of view than that from which the *Journal* has advocated it, but none the less one which may well be considered. — Eds.

THERE is conceded to be much pleasure in collecting rare books, fine paintings, old coins, and other treasures, but it is not so generally perceived that such collecting is often a cheap pleasure and very profitable to the collector himself in some instances, and, more frequently, to his heirs. W. J. Loftie, an English art writer, gives some curious examples of this. For instance, the late Mr. Gillott, the steel-pen maker of Birmingham, was a famous collector of paintings. He began, as soon as he had the money, to buy a picture or two every year from some rising artist. He trusted, it is said, his own judgment, which implies that he had judgment to trust. He enjoyed the possession of the pictures very much. They were a constant source of intense pleasure to him. He was rather an illiterate man, not having had the advantages of education in his youth. His great resource was in his picture gallery, and it was a cheap pleasure. The fact is, it cost him nothing. When it was dispersed, after his death, there were not wanting people to assert that the increase in the value of the pictures since they were painted was such as to bring in to Mr. Gillott's heirs a sum equal to the aggregate produce at 20 per cent. per annum of all the money he spent. And it is curious further to observe that the pictures which Mr. Gillott had bought at the highest prices fetched less at his sale than those he had given the least money for. The Ettys, the Maclises, the Wilsons, which formed, as he probably thought, the great features of his gallery, fetched nothing in comparison with the Turner water-colors and the Mullers, for which comparatively he had given very little.

But let us take a less prominent case, as more illustrative of the position, that collecting may be a cheap pleasure. A man with a taste for early printed books, and with a knowledge of the history of the art, goes into an auction room or a bookseller's every now and then as he passes by on his daily road to business. Sometimes he sees a rare book going for a low price, and he buys it. More often he has to be content while others buy who are wealthier, but he learns something regarding the comparative value and rarity of particular books. He derives a vast amount of enjoyment from his pursuit. He meets intellectual men on common ground. He has a little wholesome excitement now and then at a sale. And he has the quiet pleasure of collating his treasures of an evening, of mending them, of binding them, perhaps of making one perfect whole from several fragments. He learns a great deal, and that too of a useful kind, and though he often has to walk or go in an omnibus rather than take a cab, he does not mind it. The taste, the consciousness that he has something behind the daily routine of business life, is worth much to him, and meanwhile he is steadily gathering a collection. All those cab drives he does not take, all those newspapers and magazines he does not buy, all those cigars he does not smoke, all those club luncheons he does not eat, all those coats, hats, hose, and other garments he does well without, have gone to increase the collection. Had he bought all these things he would have none of them to leave; but the mere chips and parings of ordinary life have given him enough to form a good, if a small collection, and at his death, or before it, they are sold for such a sum as will materially add to the resources of his family. This all goes to show that a very small expenditure on worthy objects of art is both good and pleasant in itself, and also a prudent piece of economy. Let us take one more example from Mr. Loftie's experience. The facts of it, he says, are true, but one or two particulars, of no importance to the matter in hand, are varied, as many of the actors in the story are still alive.

About forty years ago, an English country baronet of moderate wealth married for the second time. His only son did not get on with his stepmother. He was wild, and would not be restrained. She had a large family in the course of time; and the stepson, having gone on from bad to worse, died in miserable circumstances, into which we

need not pry farther than to say that, immediately after his death, the old baronet had a letter acquainting him with the fact that his son had married just before his death, and that the widow hoped shortly to present him with a grand-child.

Knowing, as he too well did, the kind of female company into which his prodigal son habitually entered, the old man was terribly shocked at the news. His second wife's eldest boy was a good lad, and was likely to be a comfort to himself and a credit to his family. But if this woman should have a son, then all would go into her control, and the result probably would be the utter ruin of his ancient family. So much did these apprehensions distress him that he died a very few months after his eldest son. Almost at the same time the widow wrote to say that she was the mother of a boy. The consternation in the family may be imagined. The young mother had taken care to provide for all possible contingencies. There were witnesses to the marriage and to everything. And though the witnesses chiefly belonged to the same class as the lady herself, their testimony was not thereby invalidated.

At first the young uncle and his mother endeavored to do what they could to draw the heir and his mother to them, and, promising to forget all past errors, offered to receive her into the family, and to make no opposition to the child's succession. But before very long curious rumors reached them. They made inquiries, which were attended with great expense, and led to nothing. By degrees, however, one little circumstance after another accumulated till they were able to take a decisive step. They boldly challenged the paternity of the child, and refused to acknowledge it or its mother.

Legal proof was still difficult to obtain. It was obtained at last, however, and by a mere accident. The child was proved to be the offspring of a washer-woman; and though the marriage was never called in question, it is said that the witnesses to it were no more to be believed than those who testified to the birth of the false heir.

A more romantic story has seldom been told in the law courts. The general public were greatly entertained. But the bill had to be paid, and of that the public knew nothing. A great deal of money had been spent or was owed, and the new baronet's success seemed to have been purchased at a cost which would keep him poor all his life.

But it so happened that shortly after these events a man of taste, who was well acquainted with certain branches of art and archæology, was staying in the house. And one day the unfortunate young heir showed him a great boxful of old curiosities — coins, let us say. "They were gathered by my great-grand-father, and are of all ages and kinds. Do you think they would be worth selling? They did not cost much, for my ancestor never had much money to spend." The connoisseur looked over them for a few minutes. There were a great number, most of them worthless. But presently he jumped up with an exclamation. "This must be a forgery," he cried. "The only known example is in the Museum; they gave a thousand pounds for it, and it should be worth more now." He had two or three more surprises, and finally determined to take the whole boxful to town and show them to an expert.

When the box of coins had been thoroughly ransacked, about four hundred were found to be of great value. Of these two hundred were at once bought for a great public collection at an immense price, as it seemed to their owner, and the rest were sent to a saleroom. There they brought such a sum as, added to that obtained from the Museum, paid off all the costs of the lawsuit, and enabled the young baronet to start in life out of debt from that cause at least. From this may be drawn the safe moral that if you collect what may seem common enough now, a few years hence your grandchildren may have cause to bless you.

Art Amateur, N. Y.

"A FRESH coin was a kind of a Gazette, that published the latest news of the Empire. But where statesmen are ruled by a spirit of faction and interest, they can have no passion for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make among posterity." — *Addison*.

THERE is not a single science that might not furnish a man with business for life, though it were much longer than it is.

THE collector is one who forms "Habits for occupying the idle hour, and interesting the vacant mind."

DATES OF CONSULAR OR FAMILY COINS.

ONE of the first inquiries made by an amateur collector, when a new coin is placed in his hands, is directed to its age. But this is the very question, when applied to Consular or Family coins that is the most difficult to answer. Consular coins were struck first in honor of the Consuls, (as the writings of the Romans testify,) by the triumvirs of monetary affairs, A. V. C. CCCCLXXXIV (B. C. 269). That is, the oldest Consular or Family coin cannot be more than 2149 years of age. So says the numismatic scholar Rasche, basing his statement upon the well known fact that the first *silver* coinage of Rome was struck B. C. 268, and that the first silver money was Consular.

It was formerly considered that these coins were issued by the successive Consuls, and bore their names; but there are too many names in the series to bear out this theory. In every cabinet, says one writer, are numerous coins, having names of those who never held the consular dignity. The principal figure on the coin in Consular, and in fact all very ancient Roman money, is the image of the genius of Rome (Pallas), wearing a helmet, or of some other deity tutelar to the particular family named on the coin, placed upon it by the mint masters for the purpose of perpetuating the honor of that family. So with those coins which contain the effigies of Romulus, or of the succeeding kings, or of Scipio, Lucullus, Regulus, Metellus, and others,—they were struck by their successors, the triumvirs, (the coins being made and marked A A A F F) that they might set forth the lasting honor and glory of their ancestors or the ancient family and nobility of themselves.

This was done by Augustus, Vespasian, Domitian, and others. The explanation of A A A F F (Auro, Argento, Aere, Flando, Feriundo,) is sufficiently understood by all collectors: "For making the blanks, (*flans*, buttons, planchets or unstruck discs) which by striking were to become gold, silver and copper money."

When the Roman Republic faded away, the faces of Julius Caesar and the other triumvirs first began to appear upon the coins, and also their armed effigies, clothed sometimes in the paludamentum, or military cloak, and sometimes in the toga.

On the reverse of the most ancient Consular coins the prow of a vessel is conspicuous, or Castor and Pollux as horsemen, or Victory drawn in a chariot, sometimes having two and sometimes four horses. But afterwards, when the memory of the illustrious deeds and honors of the ancestors had been transmitted to the descendants, the moneyers (mint-masters, *triumviri monetales*.) impressed upon the reverses of the coins the insignia of magistrates, and the evidences of triumphs enjoyed, and finally the pontifical insignia.

As a general rule there is no difficulty in designating a Consular (or Family) coin, but, as remarked at first, an insuperable difficulty in *dating it*. Much the larger part of them seem to have been struck within the half century previous to the enthronement of Augustus (say from B. C. 80 to B. C. 30). One author suggests that during the Republic any officer in charge of a newly subjugated province had the privilege of coining money bearing his

name, and it is true that many Consular coins do bear evidence, in their types, of having been struck in Asia and Africa. This would account for the immense variety of types and names. The great similarity between them and those struck at Rome could be explained by supposing that the officer took with him Roman artisans, especially engravers. The money thus coined was probably used for the payment of the troops, and as it agrees nearly with the drachm in value, it doubtless passed for the same.

I see plainly that my remarks have thrown but little light upon the query so often propounded to me, "How can I get at the date of a Consular or Family coin?" Some can be dated pretty nearly, many not within a century or two. I have both Ursinus and Patin, who have written large volumes upon the subject of *Familiae Romanae*, and can always trace up the authority under which each Consular Denarius is issued, but when it comes to the chronology—that is another matter.

R. M.

La Grange, Ky.

THE PROPOSED NEW COINAGE.

WE have already mentioned in the *Journal*, the proposed new coinage of a "Stella," or Four-dollar gold piece. The obverse has a head of Liberty surrounded by the letters and figures 6 G 3 S 7 C 7 GRAMS, with a star between each character. The reverse has a five-pointed star (stella) with the inscription incused ONE STELLA,—400 CENTS. Around the star is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. E. PLURIBUS UNUM—DEO EST GLORIA—FOUR DOL.

The Metric Goloid Dollar has on the obverse the head of Liberty; above is E. PLURIBUS UNUM with seven stars on the left and six on the right. Below is the date 1879. Reverse, within a circle of thirty-eight stars 15. 3—G 236.7—S. 28—C 14 GRAMS. Around is the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—GOLOID METRIC DOLLAR—DEO EST GLORIA—100 CENTS. The size is that of a Half Dollar, while the "goloid" shows nothing of the gold it contains, and it is generally understood that its use by the United States Government would be far more profitable to the inventor, a Mr. Hubbell, than to the public. We trust that this will never be sanctioned by Congress.

The Silver Metric Dollar has on the obverse a head of Liberty, which is similar to if not identical with that by Mr. Barber for the Standard Dollar, and which has generally been considered far superior to that made by Mr. Morgan. The reverse has 895.8—S. 4.2—G. 100—C. 25 GRAMS surrounded by a circle and a wreath of corn and other American products: above, DEO EST GLORIA. Legend, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. ONE DOLLAR. The gold in the pieces is of such trivial value that we see no advantage in using it, and it certainly would have no power to make these pieces any more acceptable for general circulation than those which the Government is now storing up by the million at the dictation of the "Silver ring."

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

March 5. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and announced a donation of a pamphlet from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York. Mr. Woodward showed an engraved silver piece of the Pilot's Charitable Society, and a Centennial Washington medal from California. The Secretary showed duplicates of 1064, 1102, 1440, 2566, and 2803 on the catalogue of Mr. Woodward's next sale, where each of them is supposed to be of great rarity. The Society adjourned soon after 5 P. M.

April 2. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The resignation of Mr. Burr was received and accepted. Mr. Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, N. Y., was elected a Corresponding Member. Mr. Woodward showed several silver and copper coins, among which was a handsome cent of 1805. The Society adjourned at 5 P. M.

May 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted, and a letter from Mr. Thos. Warner, accepting Corresponding Membership; also, a card from Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of New York, requesting use of the Society's die of Channing, which was referred to Mr. Holland and the Secretary, with full powers. The President announced a donation of two pamphlets from the American Philosophical Society. Mr. Marvin showed three medals, one being of the Worcester Continentals, another of the Scranton City Guards' Armory Fair, and a third of the Tennessee Historical Society. Mr. Crosby showed impressions in silver and bronze of the Member's Medal of the American Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of New York. The Society adjourned at 5.10 P. M.

W. S. APPLETON, *Sec'y.*

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

THE Annual Meeting was held in the Society's rooms, Lafayette Place, New York, Tuesday evening, March 16, at 8 o'clock, the President, Dr. Chas. E. Anthon, presiding. The Secretary read the proceedings of the last regular meeting, after which the annual reports of the officers and standing committees were presented.

The Executive Committee recommended a change in the By-Laws, in regard to the membership medal, and a resolution complimenting Mr. Isaac F. Wood, the late efficient Librarian, for his eminent services to the Society; Messrs. Charles F. Frothingham, of New York, and George Merryweather, of Yonkers, were elected Resident members; Mr. Barnet Phillips was chosen Corresponding member for two years, and Mr. G. F. Ulex, of Hamburg, Germany, a permanent Corresponding member. Acceptances of election were received from several gentlemen. The Treasurer presented his report, showing a favorable condition of the Society's financial condition, and of its various funds. Reports were also presented by the Librarian, and acting Curator, Mr. R. H. Lawrence, mentioning several recent donations to the Society's Library and Cabinet, after which the President made his annual address. The following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—Charles E. Anthon, *President*; Daniel Parish, Jr., Robert Hewitt, Jr., and Andrew C. Zabriskie, *Vice-Presidents*; William Poillon, *Secretary*; Benjamin Betts, *Treasurer*; Richard H. Lawrence, *Librarian*; and Charles H. Wright, *Curator*. Exhibitions of several medals from dies by C. C. Wright, Wright & Bale, Bale, and Bale & Smith, were made by the President; and Mr. Lawrence, on behalf of Mr. Isaac F. Wood, exhibited the reverse die of his new Washington Masonic Initiation Medal, with a description of the contemplated die of the obverse, soon to be issued. It was voted to have 250 copies of the Annual Proceedings, with the various papers and reports presented, and a list of officers and members, printed for the Society. After the transaction of some other business, the Society adjourned.

The above is an abstract of the proceedings.

WILLIAM POILLON, *Sec'y.*

NEW LUTHER COMMEMORATION MEDAL.

THE Ministerium of Pennsylvania, by resolution adopted at their One Hundred and Thirty-third Annual Meeting in June, 1880, have prepared a suitable Medal in commemoration of the delivery of the Lutheran Confession of Faith to the Emperor Charles V., at Augsburg, June 25, 1530, and of publication of the Book of Concord, June 25, 1580, two events fraught with the blessings of religious liberty as embodied in the principles of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Medal is size 24, struck in silver, gold plate, real bronze, copper bronzed, and white metal. The dies were prepared by W. H. Key, of the U. S. Mint. Obverse, portrait bust of Martin Luther after a design by Loos of the Berlin Mint. Legend, NOMEN DOMINI TURRIS FORTISSIMA. Date in exergue, that of the Reformation, 1517. Reverse, Luther's device for his signet; an open rose with heart and cross in its centre in the field; above, the words ECCLESIA LUTHERANA IN AMERICA; below, the words GAUDIENS JUNE 1880. Legend, beneath the upper edge, CONFESSIO AUGUSTANA, JUNE 25, 1530. That above the lower edge, CONCORDIA JUNE 25 1580. We understand that impressions have been placed with Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, No. 1713 Park Avenue, Philadelphia, for sale to collectors.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

NUMISMATIC MEDAL.

THE Numismatic Society of Vienna recently struck a medal in honor of their tenth anniversary. The obverse bears a bust to left of Jos. H. Eckhel, with his autograph in German script in front of the breast, and below the arm A. SCH. (for Scharff the die-cutter.) Reverse, Inscription in eleven lines, SOCIETAS | NUMISMATICA | VINDOBONENSIS | VOTIS | DECENNALIBVS | SOLVTIS | MDCCCLXXX, below which is an owl seated between two sprigs of olive, and under it, curving to conform to the lower edge, AES. PRAEBERVNT. NUMMI. ANTIQVI. CONFLATI. Around is a circle of "pearls." The latter and the letters are not made as is usual by punches, but are cut "free-hand."

GOLD COINS AS JEWELRY.

How little some people—called "cultivated"—seem to appreciate the true value of ancient coins is shown in the item lately printed in many newspapers, describing a necklace said to be "magnificent," and to belong to a Canadian lady. It is composed of ancient gold coins, "engraved on one side with some motto or monogram of the owner." This, of course, renders them comparatively worthless for study, and when fortune or misfortune shall remove them from the hands of their present owner—who must value them more for their monograms and mottoes than for anything else, artistic or antiquarian, which may distinguish them—they will probably go to the melting pot. They were sent her by friends as mementoes of places visited. Two of the pieces are said to be "valued at \$500 each, being of the limited number issued by the Christian Crusaders when they had their headquarters at Cyprus." These coins were dug up and sent to the lady by Sir Garnet Wolseley, from Cyprus, so it is said; but the fair recipient seems to have had as true an idea of their actual value as the Egyptian Ghawizi who delight to bedeck themselves with strings of coins, which may be modern as Leadville, or ancient as Memphis, if they will but glitter and jingle. These also were to have been mottoed and monogramed, but the vandalism of this startled the jeweler as if it were sacrilege, and he "persuaded her to keep these two coins in their original state." A gentlemen in

Syria once saw the goldsmiths there making bracelets of gold coins of Alexander and Philip for the Pashas ; such acts of barbaric stupidity might be expected of Turks and infidels, but that no more reverence for art, for beauty, for antiquity, should be found in a Christian breast, betokens a condition of ignorance so dense as to deserve the most pitiful compassion.

SULPHUR CASTS.

A CORRESPONDENT requests us to send him a rule for making sulphur casts of coins and medals. We shall be glad to hear from any of our friends who can send us directions for making such casts successfully.

FORGERIES.

In the *London Times* it was recently stated in a leading article that " Birmingham will undertake to reproduce the fac-simile of every coin with all the notes of antiquity upon it."

In reply to this remark Mr. Reginald Stuart Poole, of the British Museum, writes to the *Antiquary* as follows :—

This statement requires qualification, the Birmingham forgeries being peculiarly clumsy. As to modern fabrications of coins and medals in general, I would state that there are criteria in the case of forgeries struck from dies and cast from moulds, which very rarely fail. The keepers of national coin cabinets, the principal coin dealers, and the most experienced amateurs are so rarely deceived that the proportion of false coins acquired by them unwittingly is practically so small as to afford no appreciable proportion in the number or value of their purchases.

COIN SALES.

We give below some notes on recent Coin Sales, which show by their number that there is apparently no falling off, either of zeal on the part of dealers or of interest on that of purchasers. With the opening of the Fall we shall have one sale at least, which promises to be very interesting,—that of Mr. Ferguson Haines's Collection,—duplicates from which have several times been offered the last year. The proposed Sale will contain no duplicates, and many rare American and Colonial pieces. Others of interest we hear are in preparation.

SCOTT & CO'S THIRTY-FIRST SALE.

THIS sale took place in New York, on the evening of April 12 last, at the rooms of Messrs. G. A. Leavitt & Co. The Catalogue, 24 pages, contained 580 lots, and included a series of coins of old German cities, Medals, United States Coins, and a number of Autographs—being principally from the collection of Mr. C. Grunewald, of New York. We quote a few prices obtained as follows :—

Half Dollar, 1802, good for date, \$5.10; another, N. O. Mint, brought the same price. *Dime* of 1802, 3; *Crown* of Wladislas IV. Poland, v. g. and r. 5; *Groat* of Henry V. of England, (1422) billon, 5.25; Washington Evacuation Medal in bronze, 1.50; Medal of Jenner, by Loos, 4.55. Nothing else in the sale reached 5.00, and the prices generally we should think were rather discouraging.

WOODWARD'S TWENTY-EIGHTH SALE.

MESSRS. BANGS & Co. sold at their rooms in New York, on the 6th and 7th of May, last, the collection of the late Gideon N. Searing, formerly of Hempstead, L. I. catalogued by Dr. W. E. Woodward. There were 54 pages, and 1449 lots, containing the usual variety of Coins, Medals, &c., American and foreign, with fractional currency, stone implements, pottery, and a large number of coin catalogues, mostly priced.

A *Half Dollar* of 1794 brought \$11; *Half Cent* of 1795, thick planchet, lettered edge, v. f. 4.20; *Pine tree Shilling*, 1652, 4.60; *Spanish Dollar* of 1699, Charles II. uncir. struck in Mexico, 5.25; *Peace Medal*

of Jefferson, bronze, silver-plated, probably unique, from the Emery sale, 9; curious Tribute money from Swedish mines, 7 inches square, copper, weight 3 lb. 6 oz., sold for 19; Flying eagle Dollar of '36, worn, 5.75; Fillet head Dollar of '95, v. f. the same; '98, fifteen stars, small eagle, 7.50; '36, splendid proof, 10; *Half Dollars*, 1801, 11.50; 1802, 8.50; 1815, 11; *Dimes*, 1801, 5.15; 1802, fine for date, 10; 1805, 6.50; *Half Dimes*, 1796, v. g. 15; '97, sixteen stars, fair, 6; a '99 Cent, not guaranteed, and said by one dealer to be a counterfeit, 15;—1804, perfect die, guaranteed, 19.50; another not guaranteed, 5.12; 1805, uncir. 15.25; *Proof sets*, 1857, six pieces, 25; 1858, seven do. 45. A curious piece, XII pence, 1665, rev. Col + M + NE. star or sun in centre, size and weight of a shilling, brought 11; this piece we consider of doubtful character, and probably of same class as the "Novum Belgium," which was rediscovered recently, though probably not issued from the Betts mint.

WOODWARD'S TWENTY-NINTH SALE.

This was not a coin sale, but, as it was numbered consecutively with Mr. Woodward's coin catalogues we mention it. It comprised a large and interesting collection of Bric-a-Brac, curiosities, boxes, &c., ancient armor, mound-builders' pottery, porcelain, seals, et cetera. Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, were the auctioneers; it followed the thirtieth in order of time, for reasons explained on a previous page.

CHAPMAN'S SALE.

MESSRS. S. H. & H. CHAPMAN sold at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co. New York, May 28, last, some duplicate pieces from Mr. Ferguson Haines's collection; the catalogue contained 26 pages and 638 lots; the attention of buyers was particularly called to some very desirable pieces, viz. Pattern Crown of George III. of England, by Mills, which brought \$5.25; a fine Oak tree Shilling, in uncirculated condition, which realized 9.25; Continental currency piece of 1783, of which it is said only four are known; one in the Clay Sale Dec. 1871 brought 38.00, but this was said to be a finer impression; it brought only 12, which was very low for the piece. Another interesting piece was a New Jersey Cent, horse head to left—a very rare variety, and extremely fine, which sold for 7.25. A Sovereign of Charles I., 7.50; Shilling of Cromwell, 1658, pierced, 4; Chain Cent of 1793 without periods, 5.05; 1806 Cent, fine for date, 7.75. Other prices were well sustained.

BANGS & CO'S SALE.

Saturday afternoon, June 5, Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold, at their rooms in New York, a collection of United States Silver and Copper coins, with some early issues in fine preservation, rare pattern pieces, Canadian pieces, etc., the usual variety of medals, and some foreign coins, which included among the East India pieces, six rare Zodiac Rupees. The Catalogue, 30 pages, contained 655 lots, and was prepared by Mr. E. Frossard. A Dime of 1804, "date plain, face and stars on left rubbed; rev., fourteen stars," catalogued as costing \$10.50, sold for \$8.50; Half Dime of 1795, perfect die, uncir., 5.10; Proof set, 7 pieces, 1858, in perfect condition, and v. r., 37.25; Patterns, 1869, Half Dollars, Quarters, and Dimes, 9 pieces, Barber's designs, three different heads of Liberty, etc., 9.50; set of 6 pattern Trade Dollars, 1873, different obv. and rev.'s, 23.50; Proof set, 1877, with Trade Dollar and Twenty-cent piece, 8.50; similar one for 1878, 9 pieces, 8; Cents, '95, thin planchet, wreath, uncir., 7.50; Flying eagle of 1856, pr. 4; Zodiac Rupees, struck by Tippoo Sultan, 1616-1624, sign of Aries, 2.20; Libra, 3.37; the others brought from 75 to 1.50; these rare pieces went at a very low price. Sierra Leone Dollar, 1791, uncir. 5.50; a copy of Vaillant's *Numismata Aerea Imperatorum*, etc., large folio, and bound in vellum, and profusely illustrated with 41 plates of Roman 1st bronze coins, all in very good order, brought only 4.25. As a whole, the average prices were rather low.

WOODWARD'S THIRTIETH SALE.

Messrs. Bangs & Co. sold on June 14-16, the entire collection of early American and Colonial Coins of W. T. Curtis, Esq., of Portland, with several other consignments to Dr. W. E. Woodward, who prepared the Catalogue, 70 pages and 2005 lots. There were included in this sale a large variety of early State and Colonial issues, all, or nearly all, classified and arranged by the former owner, with references to Crosby's descriptions and Levick's plate, in the *Journal* for April, 1869. The 1794 Cents were arranged by Dr. Maris's work, on the varieties of copper coins of that year. The completeness of the references brought fair prices for these coins, but none of sufficient amount to need special mention. Some Oak and Pine Tree Shillings, of varieties marked by Crosby R3 to R6, sold at prices ranging from 3.50 to 7.50. *Cents*, '93, flowing hair, edge bars and vine, 7; '99, v. g., guaranteed, 9.25. *Dollars*, '98, small eagle, thirteen stars, 6.25; do. fifteen stars, 7.50; '36, flying eagle, pierced and circ., but g., 5; '39, slightly cir., 20; '54, v. g., 6.70. *Half Dollars*, '96, fifteen stars, 51.05; 1802, v. g., 6.50; 1815, fair, 5.25; '38, Liberty to left, flying eagle, 5.50; '52, New Orleans mint, 4.10. *Dime*, 1802, 5.10. *Proof sets*, '77, eight pieces, 9; 1878, (both dollars and twenty-cent piece,) 9.10; '79, eight pieces, 5.10; Pine Tree Shilling, dented, (from Searing collection,) 5; Martha Washington Half Disme, 4.40. Of Medals, a fine bronze of Napoleon, rev., Prometheus chained, in proof condition, size 49, sold for 4; Washington, Eccleston medal, bronze, proof, size 48, 4; '92 Washington Half Dollar, in silver, pierced, 21.05; Sears family Medal, perhaps suppressed, bronze, size 26, 4. The Fractional Currency brought good prices; a 15 cent, twelfth series, broad margin, green back, auto. sigs., 5.10; another of same, red back, 5.01; same, narrow margin, 3.40. A large number of coin catalogues were included in the sale, and one, Woodward's, tenth semi-annual, the Mickley coll., 1867, brought, half bound, 3.00; as a whole, the sale was quite successful.

HASSETTINE'S JUNE SALE.

Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, sold at their rooms on Thursday and Friday, June 24 and 25, a fine collection of United States and Foreign Coins, Medals, Numismatic Books, &c., mostly from Mr. Haseltine's own stock. There were 1203 lots, and the Catalogue, by Mr. Haseltine, contained 42 pages. A brief visit at the sale during its progress, satisfied us that good prices were obtained, but we go to press before receiving priced catalogues of this or of those mentioned below, to which we shall probably refer in our next.

FROSSARD'S SALE.

On the 28th and 29th of June, Messrs. Bangs & Co., sold a collection of United States and Foreign Silver and Copper Coins, American Medals, Sutlers' Checks, Continental and Colonial paper money, with many foreign medals, Numismatic works, and some ancient coins. The Catalogue, 53 pages, was prepared by Mr. Frossard, and contained 1298 lots.

HARZFELD'S TWELFTH SALE.

Mr. S. K. Harzfeld's Twelfth Coin Sale was held in the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, on the afternoon of June 30, when he offered the numismatic collection of Mr. W. P. Titcomb, of Washington, D. C. The Catalogue, 28 pages, contained 728 lots, and was prepared by Mr. Harzfeld. Beside the usual variety of Coins and Medals, there were many proofs and pattern pieces, the "Metric" pattern set of 1879, including the Gold Stella, the Goloid Dollar, and the Metric Dollar, concerning which Mr. Harzfeld makes some caustic remarks.

EDITORIAL.

THE present number is the first of a new volume, and we shall hope to retain all of our old friends on our Subscription List for the coming year, and to welcome many new ones. The reports of Coin sales will continue to be made a prominent feature in each number, and with the increasing interest in Numismatic pursuits, caused in part by the return to circulation of gold and silver, these sales are increasing also in number and interest. The year just closed has been marked by more Coin sales than any other in our recollection. Many valuable cabinets, the work of years to gather, have been dispersed, and with the opening of the Autumn others still are to be offered to aid collectors who have begun the pleasant task of making them. All of these will be fully noticed in our pages.

MASONIC MEDALS. We learn that the interest in these Medals is increasing. The articles by Mr. Marvin have led to the formation of several cabinets. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts which has so often taken the lead in Masonic matters, and whose fine library is the envy of her sister bodies, has already the nucleus of a fine collection, including several rare and early foreign issues. The Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania has begun the collection of a cabinet, and we are informed that they also have already secured several rare medals. The New York Grand Lodge have gathered a few also, and we hear of a number of private collectors who have been quietly picking up pieces. We look for an early advance in the value of these medals, and have no doubt that collectors who begin early will have no cause hereafter to regret their purchases in this direction. In Europe, the Grand Orient of France has a very large and valuable collection. The Grand Lodge of Hamburg possesses some extremely scarce pieces. The Leipsic Lodges "Minerva," and "Apollo," have large and choice cabinets, while many other Lodges and private gentlemen have smaller collections.

We desire to call the attention of our readers to an interesting article on a previous page on The Roman Standards, and the testimony of coins to their devices, by Mr. Henry Phillips, Jr. of Philadelphia, the well known Secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of that city. Mr. Phillips's modesty led to the omission of his signature on the proof, but his familiarity with the subject gives it a value which we think our readers will appreciate, and we see no reason for concealing its authorship.

We are under renewed obligations to Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. of Boston, for their kindness in allowing us the use of the plate of the Washington Evacuation Medal, which forms the illustration for the present number of the *Journal*.





MEDAL OF THE HUMANE SOCIETY.